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SECRET CONTROL

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

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DATE: 25X1X6

SUBJECT Industrial Installations in Chelyabinsk

INFO. [REDACTED]

DIST. 30 October 1946

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PAGES 2

ORIGIN [REDACTED]

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SUPPLEMENT

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letter of 10 October 1973 from the
Director of Central Intelligence to
Archivist of the United States.
Next Review Date: 2003

Electric Power Plant

1. Situated 8 km SE of Chelyabinsk on the Kopeisk highway, the Chelyabinsk Electric Power Station (TETs) supplies current to Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk, and other cities in the "Ural Ring".
2. Two steam-powered turbo-generators producing 100,000 kw and 50,000 kw respectively are currently in operation; a second 10,000 kw generator is under construction and should, according to plan, be finished by autumn of 1946. Steam is generated in nine coal-fired boilers, all housed in the same building. A tenth boiler is under construction. Two boilers are of an improved design developed by Prof. Ramzin. **Comment:** Ramzin, a prominent industrial engineer, was convicted of treason in the early 1930's and was imprisoned as a leader of the counter-revolutionary "Industrial Party". He was pardoned during the war, and has again assumed a position of importance in Soviet society.) The power plant is distinguished by its eight 80-meter tall, iron chimneys. Some of the steam, after passing through the turbines, is condensed and used again, and some is piped to the Stalin Pressing and Forging Mill, 2 km further to the SE on the Kopeisk road.
3. During the war, 10,000 workers were engaged in construction and operation of the TETs, but by mid-May 1946 this number had fallen to 5,000. The director of the plant is a Pole, Adolf Kazimirovich Polakowski.

Projected Crane Factory

4. Construction of a crane-building factory, to be the largest of its kind in the USSR, is planned to begin shortly near the TETs.

"Kirov" Tractor Works

5. Destroyed during the war and subsequently rebuilt, this is the largest tank factory in the USSR. Several thousand workers are employed in three shifts. In early 1945 the production norm per month was 500 Stalin tanks; by early 1946 this had been raised to 600. The plant director is General Isaak Moiseyevich Salzmann. The works is located in the SE section of the city of Chelyabinsk.

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Experimental Factory

6. This plant employs approximately 3,000 engineers engaged in invention and experimental research under the direction of Lieut. Gen. Kotin, designer of the "Katyusha".

"Kolushchenski" Factory

7. Located in Chelyabinsk SE of the main PR station, the factory employs 30,000. The plant originally manufactured agricultural implements, but during the war was converted for production of artillery projectiles and "Katyusha" ammunition. The present output is not known.

Factory No. 62

8. Factory No. 62 employs 10,000 workers and produces various types of explosives. It is situated in the SW part of town.

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